

## **ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog No: YT5182

**Reactivity:** Human; Mouse; Rat

**Applications:** WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: ALK

**Fields:** >>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction

Gene Name: ACVRL1

**Protein Name:** Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3

P37023

11482

Q61288

Human Gene Id: 94

**Human Swiss Prot** 

No:

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Mouse Gene Id:

**Mouse Swiss Prot** 

No:

Rat Gene ld: 25237

Rat Swiss Prot No: P80203

**Immunogen:** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-

terminal region of human ACVRL1. AA range:21-70

**Specificity:** ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK-1 protein.

**Formulation :** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

**Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

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**Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 56kD

**Cell Pathway:** Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;TGF-beta;

**Background:** This gene encodes a type I cell-surface receptor for the TGF-beta superfamily of

ligands. It shares with other type I receptors a high degree of similarity in serine-threonine kinase subdomains, a glycine- and serine-rich region (called the GS domain) preceding the kinase domain, and a short C-terminal tail. The encoded protein, sometimes termed ALK1, shares similar domain structures with other closely related ALK or activin receptor-like kinase proteins that form a subfamily of receptor serine/threonine kinases. Mutations in this gene are associated with hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2, also known as Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome

2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**Function :** catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein]

phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in ACVRL1 are the cause of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2 (HHT2) [MIM:600376]; also known as Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 2 (ORW2). HHT2 is an autosomal dominant multisystemic vascular dysplasia, characterized by recurrent epistaxis, muco-cutaneous telangiectases, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage, and pulmonary, cerebral and hepatic arteriovenous malformations; all secondary manifestations of the underlying vascular dysplasia.,function:On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators.

Receptor for TGF-beta. May bind activin as well., simi

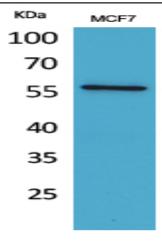
Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

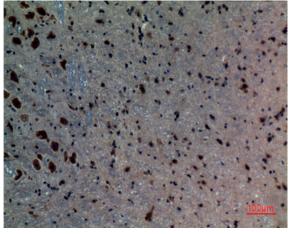
**Expression :** Brain, Placenta,

## **Products Images**

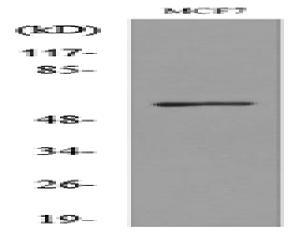
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Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mousebrain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from MCF7 cells, using ACVRL1 Antibody.